He did so; the bottles came; the samples were taken, packed and carried in person by Professor Joyner to the express office and receipt taken on Friday, November 24th. On Monday morning Dr. McIver telegraphed Dr. Anderson for the result of the examination for the meeting of the Board of Directors that night. He replied that the water had not been received. Inquiries showed that the box had never left the express office at Greensboro. I mention this to explain the delay at which the people were growing impatient, and would add that bacteriological examinations require several days. Other bottles were immediately sterilized, new samples taken and gotten off that night, the express company exerting themselves to hurry them forward.

Dr. Anderson's report has been received. It shows the water of the Teague well and of the central well near the brick dormitory to be infected with intestinal bacilli, and that of the other well and city supply to be free from harmful germs.

EXPLANATION.

The general impression, with a reservation as to the bacteriological examination, was that the leaking soil-pipe was the cause of the fever, on the theory that every time the door of the butter-room was opened a draft of air from the outside blew over the sewage-saturated earth through the ventilator opening in the wall, carrying with it the germs and infecting the butter—and possibly other food products in the general store-room, the door of which is ten feet from that of the butter-room and opens on a connecting passage. This condition was unsanitary in the highest degree, and sewer gas in sleeping and living rooms is undoubtedly a cause of disease, but, being extremely skeptical, to say the least, as to the aerial transmission of typhoid fever, I could not accept this theory, though I feared I would be compelled to do so. The cause, whatever it was, was one common to all the residents in the College, either food or drink, partaken of by all, as the sickness was impartially scattered through the three widely separated dormitories. The central well was the only one used by all. Its location, one hundred and twenty-five feet from the nearest sewer, slightly up-hill, and twenty-five or more feet through solid rock, made its infection seem very improbable. But "solid" rock generally has cracks in it, and from somewhere, most probably, of course, the leaking soil-pipe, which may have been leaking for several years—it was put in in 1895—the sewage traveling very slowly, perhaps, and just reaching the well this fall, bacteria, found only in the intestine of man or animal, have gotten into that well. The surroundings exclude animal origin. The specific germ of typhoid fever is close akin to—some say identical with—the ordinary intestinal or colon bacillus, its habitat and habits being much the same; and drinking water contaminated with human sewage, although the bacillus typhosus may not be isolated, which is a difficult thing to do, is regarded as a sufficient